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No. 62
BULLETIN OF THE
National Conference of Charities
and Correction

October 20, 1913

Contents

General Notes	3
Fortieth Annual Meeting at Seattle	5
Conference Officers and Committees, 1913-14	10
Reports from States	13

SPECIAL FEATURE THIS ISSUE

Social Progress in Various States, Territories and
Provinces, U. S. and Canada, with
Detailed Finding Scheme,
Pages 13-36.

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Scope and Nature of the Conference.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction exists to discuss the problems of charities and correction, to disseminate information and promote reforms. It does not formulate platforms.—Rules of Procedure.

It began in 1874 as a meeting of the members and secretaries of a few state boards of charities and correction with the Social Science Association. Its last published membership list contains more than three thousand names; and at its session in Cleveland in June, 1912, over two thousand delegates were registered as in attendance. The scope of the Conference may seem to have widened greatly in recent years. This is partly because it has entered new fields, but chiefly because those it first possessed have widened. It has always looked forward rather than back, and many of the new social efforts of our day have found their early adherents and their most useful publicity at the Conference meetings.—Alexander Johnson.

Membership.

Annual dues, fiscal year ending December 31, are \$2.50; sustaining membership, \$10.00. Regular members are encouraged to become sustaining members. Considering the many varied advantages of membership in this organization, the annual fee of \$2.50 is unusually moderate. Members receive the volume of Proceedings for the current year, carriage prepaid, and the Bulletin free.

Publications.

The Conference has in stock extra copies of Proceedings of many meetings in former years, as well as pamphlet reprints of noteworthy addresses, committee reports, and symposiums on various subjects. These are listed on the last pages of this Bulletin, and likewise in other publications.

In addition, this Bulletin is sent free to all members of the Conference, and may be secured by non-members at the rate of fifty cents a year or twenty-five cents a copy.

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Bulletin No. 62

National Conference of Charities and Correction

315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois, October 20, 1913

GENERAL NOTES

Among those interested in social work and in the development of this Conference, the recent retirement of Mr. Alexander Johnson from the general secretaryship of the Conference is generally known. The fact is recorded with regret. Fortunately, however, Mr. Johnson will continue in active service in the Conference as a member of the Executive Committee and, during the current year, as chairman of the standing committee on Defectives.

* * * *

This number of the *Bulletin* contains a list of the officers and membership of committees of the Conference for the present year. Vacancies occurring during the year are filled through action of the President, and likewise additional members may be appointed on committees. Change in location of the general office, absence of members on vacation and similar causes have occasioned an unusual delay in getting acceptance of appointments made at the Seattle meeting.

* * * *

There follows an excellent brief account of the fortieth annual meeting, held at Seattle, Washington, July 5-12, reprinted by permission from *The Survey* of August 2. Newspaper and magazine notices were published widely about the time of the meeting. The August number of *Welfare*, published in Seattle (address League Bldg.) contains an interesting description from the local standpoint.

* * * *

The attention of members and of all others specially interested in social work, is called to the new location and the function of the general office of the Conference. This office, formerly situated at Angola, Indiana, is now to be found in the City Club Building, Chicago. It is the general agency for publication of proceedings of annual meetings, the *Bulletin*, and other appropriate literature. It is also its function to assist officers and committees in arranging for annual meetings, and to transact routine business. The necessity of keeping in close touch with a large and varied membership, and with important movements throughout the country makes it an excellent source of information in the field of practical social work.

Such assistance as it can render is therefore given freely to all who inquire. The office, also, is the property of the Conference, and members are invited to make it in every sense headquarters when they are in Chicago.

. . . .

The special feature of this number of the *Bulletin* is a classified account of developments in the field of social work in the states and territories of the United States and the provinces of Canada. As this material, usually known as the reports from states, is not actually a part of the proceedings of the annual meetings, and as there is great need of a small handbook of reliable information regarding social progress, it is planned to publish this series of reports the latter part of each year. Efforts will be made to get a more nearly complete account hereafter of developments in each state, territory, or province, brought up to the date of publication. All interested persons are invited to assist in this undertaking through advice and through sending in at any time during the year information (as specific and accurate as possible) for use in this annual report. The corresponding secretaries who have furnished the present list of information deserve the gratitude of the Conference.

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meeting at Seattle

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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT SEATTLE

Roger N. Baldwin

(Published in *The Survey*, Aug. 2, 1913. Reprinted by Permission.)

An atmosphere of freshness and a spirit of new strength characterized the Seattle conference. It was due in part to active participation of many of the younger men and women, in part to the many speakers from the Pacific Coast, in part to President Tucker's business-like management—but most of all, to the extraordinary preparations made by the local committee and the enthusiastic co-operation of the whole city of Seattle.

Probably no National Conference of Charities and Correction has had such heralding. Seattle had wanted the conference for several years—for herself and for the whole coast, in view of the prospective new problems following the opening of the Panama Canal. The conference went to Portland, Ore., in 1905, but that was a long time ago, as Pacific Coast cities count, and its only other coast trip was to San Francisco way back in 1889.

So Seattle set to. Under the Central Council of Social Agencies, representing the fifty-six leading public and private social agencies of the city—from labor unions to the chamber of commerce, with the mayor at the head—active local committees were formed. The Rotary Club, a business men's body, raised the necessary \$2,000, a corps of speakers was sent to organizations all over the city and state, even into Idaho, and a vigorous advertising campaign was conducted by means of billboards, 50,000 circulars, and columns of newspaper publicity. Country newspapers were reached by news-letter service. Letters sent out along the entire coast brought in three hundred new conference members.

In the midst of this glowing setting the fortieth conference camped on July 5, registering at the close, July 12, an attendance of paid members numbering from outside the state of Washington over 450, and from Seattle and Washington 350 more. Seattle people fairly swarmed to the evening meetings, and the conference sermon drew a packed house of between 3,000 and 3,500. President Tucker estimated the total attendance at the thirty meetings during the week at between 25,000 and 30,000. Enthusiasm was no less remarkable. Through all the seven days the conference was "live." The newspapers gave it practically unlimited space, one paper running two extra conference pages almost every day containing the important speeches in full. This was done, the editor said, "as a good business proposition."

Value of West Coast Meeting.

To Seattle and the coast the conference meant a great deal not only because the special topic of immigration was fully and forcefully dealt with in view of the opening of the Panama Canal, but also because it revealed the vigorous social work now being done on the coast. The coast

states themselves had opportunity of getting acquainted with each other's workers; of facing their problems with experts from all over the country, and testing their progress. Almost every program had on it one or more speakers from California, Oregon or Washington.

But the coast gave back more than it took. The progressive spirit of the rapid social advance on the Pacific Coast was remarked on every hand by eastern delegates—evidenced in popular movements for social reform, in the comparative freedom in government, in the confident resort to governmental agencies instead of private societies, in emphasis on industrial readjustment and, as a noteworthy example, in the virility of the sex-hygiene campaign.

During the week some energetic conference workers explored the slumless city of Seattle, and brought out effectively with newspaper aid the existence of seriously unsanitary cheap lodging-house conditions, which the agencies of the city with characteristic directness, have already set out to remedy. This was the one conspicuous defect discovered in a city which was a marvel to all who came to know it for the first time—a new city which, as Graham Taylor said, "looks so citified." And it did appear citified in the best modern sense. It has a magnificent park system, extensive recreation facilities, almost uniformly good housing, evidence of effort to plan carefully, a well-developed business section, and a fine use of its wonderful natural beauties of sea, lakes, and snow-capped mountains.

It seemed particularly appropriate that in this setting the conference should have emphasized more strongly than ever its growing identity with the most vital reconstructive social movements, extending that process which has developed it from a close corporation on charities and correction, limited, to a thoroughly representative conference on social welfare, unlimited. Its name of forty years ago no longer indicates the scope of its present-day discussion, its searching inquiry into preventive measures, and its development of a cohesive program of social reconstruction. Its broad field of interest drew more numerous than ever before, mayors, judges, business men, and public officials in other departments than charities and corrections.

Challenge to Industrial Readjustment.

While the conference program was well-rounded and covered every accustomed subject and many new ones, the response of the audiences brought out the trend of conference thought. And that trend was unmistakably economic—the challenge to the industrial order for sweeping readjustments. However keen the interest in other topics, this was one which never failed to elicit enthusiastic response. It broke out at the opening meeting when President Tucker sounded the call for a more fundamental and largely economic interpretation of social justice; it rose almost thunderously when Dr. McKelway in the conference sermon declared that at the bottom of the whole problem we now face is the question of wages, and added: "Men do not always know what justice is, and their thoughts widen with the process of the suns, but if there is any current of American thought today, it is the demand among the masses of men for justice. We can tell its course by the ripples on the surface, when some obstacle rears its head. Privilege of any kind must go down before the rush of that current."

The same response rose with every utterance of the slogan "Not

charity but justice." Appreciation of the industrial situation was voiced by speaker after speaker, even though his topic lay in other fields. The new radical labor groups, the I. W. W., Socialism and the single tax were frequently brought into discussion as movements to be reckoned with practically and studiously by social workers. The industrial program was the last ringing note sounded at the closing session with an all-round presentation of the minimum wage, the essence of which, to quote Mrs. Kelley, is that "the pay-roll has become public property," and no business can be a going concern which does not pay a living wage, and more than if it could not pay interest or rent.

This emphasis was further brought out by the report of the new Committee on the Relation of Commercial Organizations to Social Welfare, created at the 1912 Cleveland meeting. While the committee presented a most stimulating statement of the actual civic and social work of the "new commercialism," and showed the constantly broadening horizon of organized business in public matters, yet the report on the whole was a distinct challenge to business to do away with those industrial conditions which are breeding extremist philosophy and "direct action."

The Government in Social Work.

Another current of thought, strong but less apparent, ran to the working out of social problems by governmental rather than by private agencies. Putting the burden on the whole community, working through renovated, democratic, responsive government—these were brought out effectively as the need of today in fighting poverty and crime. A significant contribution in this field was the session devoted to boards of public welfare, with particular reference of course to Kansas City's unique and inclusive solvent of distress. It was apparent that social workers are coming to expect from the city itself experimental pioneer work in future social solutions. Dr. Farrand's one general session on public health problems had as its central idea the necessity of making public agencies assume the responsibility for vast work now done by private societies, thus following first a careful correlation of all existing agencies.

For the first time since 1898 municipal charities were discussed, diagnosed, and remedies prescribed. Charities endorsement as a function of commercial organizations was a brand-new topic, arousing lively discussion, and opening up an almost unexplored field of possibilities—in joint collection and apportionment of funds by all the private charities of a city (along the lines of the new Cleveland federation plan), in state control of private charities, and in the application of endorsement to nationwide charities through national business organizations.

Two governors contributed to the conference program, Governor Lister, of Washington, personally in a masterful presentation of the more positive needs in the administration of correctional institutions, and Governor West, of Oregon, through a representative. Governor Lister spoke from years of experience, for he was a former chairman of the State Board of Control, and a delegate to the National Conference at Topeka in 1901. Governor West's message was strong in the faith that men are made only outside of prisons, and that his nationally-famous honor system with out-of-door work is a real builder of men.

Probably the most practical service performed by any committee of the

conference was that of the Committee on Immigration. Realizing the importance of this subject to the Pacific Coast in the near future, Graham Taylor, the chairman, urged a nation-wide internal policy for distributing and assimilating immigrants now having the right to enter and settle, pleading for suspension of judgment as to the worth, character and possibilities of the present-day southern European immigration. C. W. Blaupied, immigration secretary of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., associated with the chairman to survey the situation in the coast states, reported one of the most comprehensive investigations ever presented to the conference. His statement on Pacific Coast conditions will doubtless be the practical basis of whatever movement follows the presentation of this absorbing topic. The problem of assimilating immigrants, their relation to American labor, wages and standards of living were all brought out in section meetings, which, however, avoided discussion of the phase of the subject uppermost in the minds of the audience—namely, Asiatic immigration. In deference to expressed wishes, Chairman Taylor held a special meeting in the Grand Opera House for the free-floor discussion of Oriental immigration in relation to the land.

It proved to be one of the liveliest, warmest and most hotly-contested events of the week. Most of those who "spoke their minds," were opposed to further Oriental immigration. Indeed the restrictionists on immigration in general seemed to find an always ready response at all the meetings.

New Problems in Work for Children.

Hardly less lively than the immigration meetings were several on juvenile court methods and the community care of unfortunate children, participated in by numerous judges and probation officers. Children's work was handled most comprehensively in a well-rounded program, dealing with both city and rural communities, feeble-mindedness, the work of the Federal Children's Bureau, and vocational training, with one special meeting on western coast problems affecting juvenile courts and the care of destitute children. Mother's pensions as a still burning issue could not be avoided, and an emergency afternoon round-table was held at which co-operation of private agencies with existing systems was thrashed out. Some expressed the pragmatic conclusion that where the system works all right, it is a blessing, and where it doesn't work all right, it is a crime.

Juvenile court workers held two special afternoon meetings, one given over to the "girl problem," and the other to an examination of the psychopathic clinic at the Seattle court. Probation and parole came in for a generous share of attention through the new committee on that subject.

Large interest was aroused by the inspiring showing for the churches in social work made by the committee under Mr. Glenn's chairmanship, the papers contrasting sharply with those of a few years ago which bewailed the lack of vision and the poverty of work on the part of the churches. And Seattle gave a practical demonstration in eagerness to hear the social gospel by using all the speakers the conference could furnish at the regular Sunday morning services conference week.

The essentials of case work and the new movement for developing in a city's social work a definite program year by year, were the chief contributions of the committee on Families and Neighborhoods.

But programs and conferring did not wholly occupy the delegates.

Seattle provided events in hospitality long to be remembered; the opening evening reception; the automobile tour with a hundred machines in line, around the great park and boulevard system, winding up with a play demonstration at one of the newly-equipped play-fields; the boat-ride around beautiful Lake Washington, the luncheon arranged in honor of the conference by the Central Council of Social Agencies, the Municipal League, and the Rotary Club. Every detail for the pleasure and comfort of conference delegates was carefully worked out; the flowers, profuse on tables, stands and even in hotel rooms; the exceptionally fine musical numbers at all evening sessions; the business-like management of registration, information bureau, post-office and other conveniences at headquarters in Plymouth Church, which was admirably adapted for conference use.

The business of the conference was handled with the usual effectiveness characteristic of Secretary Alexander Johnson who, after nine years of service, has resigned to go to New Jersey as a field expert in the care of the feeble-minded. Mr. Johnson's quiet strength, his warm personality, his love of all the conference stands for were voiced time and again officially and privately by those to whom, as one speaker put it, "The National Conference is Alexander Johnson," and whose going is accompanied by the deepest regret. Mr. Johnson will not be lost to the conference, however. In his new field he will have a large opportunity for service to the conference and the whole country.

New Outlook for Conference.

The election of officers and the report of the organization committee brought many new changes in the conference. Three committees are discontinued for the coming year, those on Immigration, Commercial Organizations and Social Welfare, and on Church and Social Work. Two new committees are added, one on Social Hygiene and the other Defectives (including defective delinquents). The Committee on Families and Neighborhoods was renamed the Committee on the Family and Community, including community programs. A new committee was created on Neighborhood Development, including recreation.

The new officers nominated and elected unanimously to prepare the forty-first meeting at Memphis in May, 1914, are: President, Graham Taylor; vice-presidents, A. J. McKelway, Mrs. John M. Glenn and W. A. Gates; secretary, William T. Cross. The new secretary comes direct from the secretaryship of both the Missouri State Board of Charities and Corrections and the State Conference of Charities. In both positions he has won distinct success as an organizer and close student of social problems.

His report at Seattle as chairman of the committee on Public Supervision and Administration, had been submitted to all this committee and brought about a new consensus of opinion on some formerly controversial issues. Mr. Cross has served as lecturer on sociology at the University of Missouri during the four years of his work as secretary of the Missouri State Board of Charities and Corrections. His last report for the board, published last spring, is said by Missouri social workers to be "the most thorough analysis of poverty and crime ever made in Missouri, and a most effective study of the relation of state and county institutions to poverty and crime." As secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, he will make his headquarters in Chicago.

The Memphis meeting will face a situation in the National Conference which has been growing fast these last few years. Gradually as the new fields of work grew big, special associations were formed to cultivate them,—and formed chiefly at national conferences—till now we have half a dozen or more meeting just before or with the National Conference. This year, on account of distance, only two held their accustomed meetings: the American Association of Societies for Organizing Charity and the National Children's Home Society. Two Pacific coast meetings were held at the same time, the Pacific Coast Conference on Sex Hygiene and the Washington State Conference of Charities and Correction. The others, the National Probation Association, the Conference on Defective, Backward and Truant Children, and the new American Association of Officials of Charity and Correction, all meet elsewhere this year. Memphis will doubtless bring them all together again. In this growing field of specialization, the conference must doubtless redefine its relationship to the smaller groups.

The National Conference, with these organizations, represents the leadership in shaping such a national social program as we have. Through the forty years, the emphases in the program have changed markedly; first, from the institutional care of unfortunates to the prevention of misfortune and now to the great inclusive field of social reconstruction.

And in that field, as the Seattle meeting showed even more clearly than the Cleveland meeting before it, the chief emphasis is the growing recognition of the imperative need of far-reaching industrial readjustment. We are also beginning—but as yet only beginning—to reach out to identify ourselves with the great forces for social reconstruction—government, labor, business, the church, the schools—and to express more and more tellingly in terms of practical work the world-wide struggle for equality.

OFFICERS OF 1914 CONFERENCE ELECTED AT SEATTLE

(The following list is given of officers and members of committees chosen at the fortieth annual session at Seattle, July 5-12. The change in location of Conference headquarters and general secretaryship is responsible for an unusual delay in receiving acceptances of those elected. In the accompanying list names have been starred (*) where the individual has not been given time enough to indicate his acceptance or in case of declinations where vacancies have not been filled. With the exception of chairmen, this holds true regarding all of the last three committees listed. Additional appointments of members of committees, etc., may be made later by the President.)

Notes regarding the relation of officers and committee chairman to the field of social work are given for the information of those who may not be conversant with these facts:

President, Graham Taylor, Chicago, Ill. Dr. Taylor is the founder and resident warden of the Chicago Commons and President of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Other positions: Professor of Social Economy Chicago Theological Seminary, Asso. Ed. *The Survey*, and member various civic bodies.

First V.-P., Dr. A. J. McKelway, Atlanta, Ga.; **Second V.-P.,** Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York, N. Y.; **Third V.-P.,** W. Almont Gates, San Francisco, Cal.

General Secretary: William T. Cross (formerly, Columbia, Mo.).

Assistant Secretaries: William P. Capes, New York, N. Y.; Marcus C. Fagg, Jacksonville, Fla.; Lewis Meriam, Washington, D. C.; John M.

Tuther, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Katherine R. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Winans, Cleveland, O.

Executive Committee: The ex-presidents as follows: F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts (1881); Hastings H. Hart, Illinois (1893); Alexander Johnson, Indiana (1897); William R. Stewart, New York (1898); Charles R. Henderson, Illinois (1899); Charles E. Faulkner, Minnesota (1900); John M. Glenn, Maryland (1901); Timothy Nicholson, Indiana (1902); Robert W. de Forest, New York (1903); Jeffrey R. Brackett, Massachusetts (1904); Rev. Saumel G. Smith, D. D., Minnesota (1905); Edward T. Devine, New York (1906); Amos W. Butler, Indiana (1907); Thomas M. Mulry, New York (1908); Ernest P. Bicknell, Illinois (1909); Miss Jane Addams, Illinois (1910); Homer Folks, New York (1911); Julian W. Mack, Washington, D. C., (1912); Frank Tucker, New York (1913). In addition, the President and First V.-P., as named above, and the following: Jos. P. Byers, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Darling, Pa.; J. A. Reichman, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. John A. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn.; Jas. O. White, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Maude E. Miner, New York, N. Y.

Standing Committees.

The Family and the Community.

Chairman, Eugene T. Lies, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Lies is General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago. Former positions: Dist. Agent Buffalo Charity Organization Society, Dept. Sec. Chicago Bureau of Charities, Gen. Sec. Minneapolis Associated Charities.

Vice Chairman, Dr. Kenyon R. Butterfield, Pres. Mass. Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Members: M. A. Auerbach, Little Rock, Ark.; Wm. H. McGrath, Birmingham, Ala.; Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Little, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. C. Logan, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Beverly B. Mumford, Richmond, Va.; Monsignor D. J. McMahon, New York, N. Y.; Wm. H. Matthews,* New York, N. Y.; T. J. Edmonds, Cincinnati, O.; W. Frank Persons, New York, N. Y.; Miss Mary R. Vose, Topeka, Kan.

Neighborhood Development.

Chairman, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago, Ill. Miss McDowell is the founder and head resident of the University of Chicago Settlement. Also Pres. National Federation of Settlements, V. P. Women's Trade Union League, member Mayor's Council on City Waste of Chicago.

Vice Chairman, Allen T. Burns, Gen. Sec. Civic Commission, Pittsburg, Pa.

Members: Miss Charlotte Rumbold,* St. Louis, Mo.; Edward B. DeGroot, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Anita Whitney, Oakland, Cal.; Miss Elizabeth B. Neufeld, Toronto, Ont.; John Collier, New York, N. Y.; H. S. Braucher, New York, N. Y.; J. E. McCulloch, Nashville, Tenn.; Austin E. Griffiths, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Elizabeth Cocker, Richmond, Va.

Children.

Chairman, Miss Mary Vida Clark, New York, N. Y. Miss Clark is Assistant Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, in charge of work for children. Lecturer New York School of Philanthropy.

Vice Chairman, Marcus C. Fagg, State Supt. Children's Home Society, Jacksonville, Fla.

Members: Ralph S. Barrow, Birmingham, Ala.; Edmond J. Butler, New York, N. Y.; Meigs V. Crouse, Cincinnati, O.; Bernard Flexner, Louisville, Ky.; Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, Denver, Colo.; Miss Theresa McCarthy,* San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; R. R. Reeder, Hastings, N. Y.; Frank D. Loomis, Indianapolis, Ind.

Standards of Living and Labor (Including Social Insurance).

Chairman, Dr. Charles P. Neill, New York, N. Y. Dr. Neill is Director of Welfare of the American Smelting and Refining Company. His most noted recent service has been as U. S. Commissioner of Labor.

Members: Prof. Henry R. Seager, New York, N. Y.; Prof. Edward T. Devine, New York, N. Y.; Miles M. Dawson, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York, N. Y.; Paul U. Kellogg, New York, N. Y.; Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. J. Riley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Chicago, Ill.; John Mitchell,* Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Rev. A. J. McKelway, Atlanta, Ga.

Social Hygiene.

Chairman, Miss Maude E. Miner, New York, N. Y. Miss Miner is Secretary of the New York Probation Association, and a well known speaker on work for wayward girls. Lecturer New York School of Philanthropy.

Vice Chairman, Very Rev. Walter T. Sumner, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Chicago, Ill.

Members: Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Katherine B. Davis, Bedford, N. Y.; Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, South Framingham, Mass.; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, Darling, Pa.; Miss Jane Addams, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, N. J.; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Meadville, Pa.; Francis Bacon, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Frances F. Morse, Sauk Center, Minn.

Corrections.

Chairman, Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Butler is Secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana. Other positions: Pres. National Conference Charities and Correction 1906-07, Pres. American Prison Association 1909-10, Chairman American Commission on International Prison Congress 1910, Founder Indiana Academy of Science.

Vice Chairman, Major R. W. McClaughry, Pontiac, Ill.

Members: Judge Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur W. Towne, Albany, N. Y.; Frank E. Wade, Buffalo, N. Y.; Jos. P. Byers, Trenton, N. J.; Jno. J. Sonstebly, Chicago, Ill.; E. Stagg Whitin, New York, N. Y.; Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma, Okla.

Health.

Chairman.*

Vice Chairman, Dr. Thos. S. Cullen,* Baltimore, Md.

Members*: Surgeon Gen'l Rupert Blue, Washington, D. C.; Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, Boston, Mass.; Dr. O. N. Hurty, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. E. C. Levy, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Chas. V. Chapin, Providence, R. I.; Prof. C. A. E. Winslow, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. S. S. Crockett, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Livingston Farrand, New York, N. Y.; Alexander M. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Homer Folks, New York, N. Y.

Public Charities.

Chairman, David F. Tilley, Boston, Mass. Mr. Tilley has for several years been a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charity. Also Director Associated Charities of Boston and Director St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Vice Chairman, Le Roy A. Halbert,* Gen. Supt. Board of Public Welfare, Kansas City, Mo.

Members*: Fred R. Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chas. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore, Md.; Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Katherine R. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. T. Cross, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Carrie P. Bryant, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. C. Bowman, Topeka, Kan.; Miss Daisy Denson, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma, Okla.; W. E. Brooks, Topeka, Kan.

Defectives.

Chairman, Alexander Johnson, Vineland, N. J. Mr. Johnson is Director of Extension of the Training School (for feeble-minded), Vineland, N. J. From 1893 to 1903 he was Superintendent of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth. Other positions: 1904-13, Gen. Sec. Nat'l Conference Charities and Correction, 1889-93 Sec. Board of State Charities of Indiana.

Vice Chairman, Dr. W. A. Fernald,* Supt. Mass. School for the Feeble-minded, Waverly, Mass.

Members*: Dr. Stewart Paton, Princeton, N. J.; Warden J. T. Gilmour, Toronto, Ont.; Everett S. Ellwood, New York, N. Y.; Dr. P. D. McMillan, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Wm. H. Healy, Chicago, Ill.; Clifford W. Beers, New York; N. Y.; Dr. E. C. Johnstone, Vineland, N. J.; Jos. P. Byers, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Adolph Meyer, Baltimore, Md.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Reports from States.</i>	Page
CHILDREN		
Child Welfare		15
Child Labor		16
Juvenile Delinquency		16
Juvenile Courts		17
EDUCATION AND RECREATION		
Education		17
Recreation		18
PUBLIC SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION		18
CARE OF PRISONERS AND PROBATION		
Penal Legislation		19
Jails and Institutions for Misdemeanants		20
Vagrancy		20
Inebriates		20
Indeterminate Sentence, Probation, and Parole.....		20
Reformatories		21
Prison Management		21
Compensation to Prisoners		22
Prison Labor		22
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
Labor and Industry		23
"The Loan Shark"		23
VICE AND CRIME		
Age of Consent		23
Desertion and Non-support		23
Prevention of Vice		24
PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING		
Health and Housing		24
Anti-Tuberculosis Work		25
DEAF AND BLIND		26
INSANITY AND DEFECTIVENESS		
Insanity		26
Feeble-minded and Epileptic		26
Prevention of Defectiveness		27
RELIEF OF POVERTY		
Associated Charities		28
Mothers' Pensions		28
Destitute Adults		29
PUBLIC OPINION AND GENERAL WELFARE WORK		
Interest in Social Needs		30
Social Welfare and Equal Suffrage		30
Law Courts and Practice		31
APPENDIXES A AND B		31, 35

WHERE TO FIND IT.

Page numbers are given in columns following states in which developments in the respective fields are reported.

	Children	Education and Recreation	Public Supervision and Administration	Care of Prisoners and Probation	Economic Development	Vice and Crime	Public Health and Housing	Deaf and Blind	Insanity and Defectiveness	Relief of Poverty	Public Opinion and General Welfare Work
Ala.	15,16	18		20			23	26	28	30	
Alaska	16,17	17					23		28	30	
Ariz.	15,16			19,20	23	23	23	26	28	30	
Ark.	16	18		19,22	23		23	25	28	30	
Calif.	15,16		18	19,20,21,22	23	23	23	25	26,27	28	30
Colo.	16,17		18	20		24	25	26	27	28	30
Conn.	16		18	20,21,22	23		24,25	26	27	28,29	30
Del.	15,16			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
D. C.	15				23						
Fla.	15,16,17						25	26	27	28	30
Ga.	16						24,25	26	27	28	30
Hawaii	15,16	17	18			23	24,25	26	27	28	30
Idaho	16	17		19	23					28	30
Ill.	15				23					28	30
Ind.	15,17	18	18	19,20,21,22	23	24	24,25	26	27	28,29	30
Ia.	16	18	18	20,21,22	23		24,25	27		29	30
Kan.	17	17	18	20,21,22	23		24,25	26,27			
Ky.	15,17	17,18			23	24	24,25	27		28	30
La.	15,16,17				23		24			30	
Me.	15,17		18	20,21,22		23,24		27		30	
Man.	15			20	23	23,24	24	26		28,30	
Md.	16			21,22	23	24	24	26,27			30,31
Mass.	15,16	18	18	21				27		29	30
Mich.	15		18	20,21	23	23		26,27,28		29	30,31
Mo.	15,17	18	19	20,21,22	23	23,24	24,25	26	27	29	30
Neb.	15,17		19	20,21,22	23	24	25	27		29	30
N. H.	15,16		19	20	23	23	25	26	27	29	
N. J.	15	18	19	21,22	23		25	28		29	30
N. Y.	15,16	18	19	20,21	23	24	25	26,27,28		29	30,31
N. C.	15,16	18	19	20,21,22	23		25	26	26,27,28	30	30,31
N. D.	15,17	18		21,22			25	26	26,27,28	28,30	30
N. S.	17	18			23		25				
O.	15	18	19	21,22	23		25	26	26,27,28	28-30	30
Ont.	15,16	18	19	20		24	25			30	30
Ore.	15,16,17		19	20,22		24	25	28		29	30
Pa.			19	20,21	23	24	25	26	27,28	29	30
S. C.	17			22			24,25	27		28	
Vt.											
Va.	15,17	18	19	20,22				27		28	
Wash.	16,17	18		20,22,23	23	24	25	27		28,29	30,31
Wis.	16		19	21,22,23			25	26,27		29,30	

REPORTS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

CHILDREN

Child Welfare.

ALA. Children's Aid Society at Birmingham established as an independent organization, working with the Juvenile Court and Detention Home.

Free Kindergarten Association and Infant Mortality Society (Birmingham) merged into a settlement.

ARIZ. The Board of Probation Officers acts as a home-finding society for dependent children. A detention home for dependent and delinquent children has been opened at Phoenix. Desertion or neglect of children by either parent made a felony.

CAL. Children's institutions placed under supervision of State Board of Charities and Corrections and must work under license from that board.

DEL. In cases of men convicted of non-support of their families and sent to workhouse, workhouse pays each dependent family 50c per day.

D. C. New law providing for the support of illegitimate children by their fathers.

FLA. A child welfare league organized in Jacksonville.

HAWAII. A law for the support of illegitimate children by their fathers passed. Also a desertion law. Many child welfare movements in progress in Hawaii.

Home established for non-leperous children of lepers.

ILL. An exhibit will be held in Peoria in October on a large scale. Following the exhibit it is intended to make a complete social survey of the city.

IND. State Detention Home for normal dependent children who are public wards to be established.

State and private funds given to establish department for crippled children at Robt. W. Long Hospital, University of Indiana.

Lake County Humane Society organized at Hammond.

Day nurseries established at Indiana Harbor and Gary, and three at Indianapolis.

KY. A continuation school for working girls has been started in Louisville.

Child Welfare Conference and exhibit held in Louisville.

LA. Louisiana Child Welfare Association has been organized. Its first efforts have been to establish stations for supply of pure milk for infants.

ME. Children's Protective Society

has begun temporary receiving station in Portland.

MANITOBA. Department of Superintending Neglected Children strengthened by the addition of another officer.

MASS. Children must leave almshouse at age of three instead of five as formerly.

MICH. A training school for dependent, crippled children is to be established.

The hospital of the University of Michigan is to give medical or surgical treatment to dependent children afflicted with some curable malady but whose parents are unable to provide proper care and treatment.

MO. A bureau for children conducted by the State Board of Charities and Corrections has been authorized by law. Made unlawful to keep children over two years of age in almshouses. St. Louis Board of Children's Guardians has begun to take care of city's dependent children.

State law passed for joint guardianship of children.

NEB. New law provides that associations or persons placing out children shall have license and that report of all children placed by them except those adopted, shall be made to State Board of Charities and Corrections. Provision also made for removal of children from homes found to be undesirable and for visitation of all children placed.

N. H. Stringent law making the desertion of children a penal offense has been enacted.

N. J. A Catholic Children's Aid Society has been formed in the diocese of Trenton.

N. Y. A children's theater has been opened in New York City.

N. CAR. Some steps toward compulsory education have been taken. The Children's Home Society has erected a new home in Durham.

N. DAK. A Juvenile Protective Association organized at Grand Forks.

OHIO. Children's code enacted. New laws give more authority to the Board of State Charities, who now can visit children placed in family homes as well as children placed by other associations.

ONT. Children's Protection Act amended, prohibiting children from loitering on the streets after 9 P. M.; parents may be fined, children may be arrested.

ORE. Non-support of children made a felony.

VA. Many colored children taken from jails and placed in family

homes by the State Board of Charities and Corrections with marked success.

WASH. Juvenile Protective Association organized in Spokane.

The city of Seattle conducts, as branch of Police Department, a Juvenile and Humane Department. This is based on combined rescue, protective and humane work—supposed to be the only city department of its kind in existence.

A State Humane Bureau has been created to promote and aid in the enforcement of laws for prevention of wrongs to children, idiots, imbeciles, insane, feeble-minded or defective parents or persons otherwise helpless; also to aid in enforcing laws against cruelty to animals.

WIS. Partial census of crippled and deformed children made by the State Board of Control with the view to the creation of an institution.

Child Labor

ALA. A state commission has been organized with branch committees in all parts of the state. Its work is now directed to the creation of sentiment. In Birmingham a newsboys' ordinance regulating street trades has been passed by the city commissioners.

ARIZ. Under new constitution no child under 12 may become a wage earner, and no one under 14 may work during school hours.

ARK. The Child Labor Committee of the state was organized in January.

CONN. A new law forbids the employment of minors under 16 after 6 o'clock P. M. in mechanical or mercantile occupations.

DEL. A permanent commission on child labor created by law, composed of men and women.

FLA. Child labor law strengthened. The National Child Labor Committee Conference held at Jacksonville was a great success. New State Child Labor Committee has about 100 members in the state.

HAWAII. Employment of girls under 16 between hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. prohibited.

IOWA. State Child Labor Committee revived and reorganized.

LA. The Child Labor Law changed to allow children to appear on stage with special permit.

MD. Child labor law has had effect in Baltimore removing from gainful occupation and restoring to schools approximately 2,000 children. Of this number only 16 required school scholarships from Federated Charities during the first two months of the operation of the law. Newsboys licensed and gotten under better control.

MASS. Model child labor law passed.

N. H. Child labor law amended.

N. Y. Labor department reorganized and labor law amended so as to give more adequate protection to working children.

N. CAR. Children under 16 prohibited working between hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. Those between 12 and 13 prohibited working in factories unless they have attended school four months in the year. County superintendents of schools to investigate and report any violation.

ONTARIO. No girl under 16 and no boy under 10 allowed to engage in any street trade, selling newspapers, etc.

ORE. City ordinance in Portland forbids sale of newspapers by children under age of 10, also after 8 o'clock P. M. under age of 16.

Juvenile Delinquency.

ALA. A welfare worker has been employed in city of Birmingham, paid from state treasury, to look particularly after needs of women and girls going thru the courts. The Alabama House of Refuge and Mercy Home Industrial Schools reorganized and are now supported by state.

ALASKA. Needs legislation for delinquent Indian children.

ARIZ. Dependent and delinquent children now under jurisdiction of judge of Superior Court. The commitment to the Industrial School is until 21 years of age. Industrial School located in an abandoned fort at Fort Grant.

ARK. A Detention Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children organized in Little Rock.

CAL. A new State Training School for girls established, which will remove girls' department from the Whittier School. A new institution for boys also to be established so as to secure a modern plant on cottage system. The methods of both reform schools have been radically changed. At Preston School of Industry new superintendent has introduced self government within limits with good results.

COLO. Forbidden to give publicity to cases in court in which children are involved.

DEL. Girls' Industrial School has received liberal appropriations and will probably be removed to country location.

FLA. Great good has been done in State Reform School, amounting to complete reorganization; previous condition was very bad.

GA. Fulton county has begun erection of an industrial school for wayward girls, also a juvenile reformatory for negroes.

IDAHO. State Industrial School placed under new State Board of Control for Educational Institu-

tions. This removes it from penal or charitable class into that of education.

IND. Supervision over wards of boys' school will hereafter cease at age of 18, over wards of girls' schools at age of 20. Maximum age limit of both has been 21 heretofore.

New cottages to be built at State School for Boys and Girls, and new school building at former.

KANS. The management of Industrial Schools for boys and girls removed from State Board of Control to State Board of Corrections which also has charge of penitentiary and reformatory.

LA. The necessity of adequately equipping the Juvenile Reformatory strongly felt among thinking people.

ME. All hospitals and infirmaries receiving financial aid from state required to receive as patients, inmates of state schools for boys and girls, giving them free board and attendance whenever superintendent of state school shall notify them of the necessity.

MO. Provision made for State Industrial School for Negro Girls.

NEB. The Industrial schools for boys and girls have received liberal appropriations for improvements.

N. DAK. Name of State Reform School changed to State Farm and Mechanic Arts School, and age of persons committed increased to 21. Law also provides that juvenile offenders committing crimes less than murder may be admitted at that school at discretion of court.

N. S. Home for Protestant Delinquent Girls being established by Social Service Committee of Methodist and Presbyterian churches with approval of other Protestant bodies.

ORE. Institutions caring for wayward or incorrigible girls and receiving state aid placed under supervision of State Board of Health. A law provides for State Industrial School for girls between ages of 12 and 25.

S. CAR. The S. C. Industrial School for boys at Florence has had its capacity doubled.

VA. An industrial school for colored girls established by private charity.

WASH. A State School for Girls created so as to separate girls from adults. This educational system placed under direction of State Board of Education and only certified teachers may be employed.

Juvenile Courts.

ALASKA. Law creating juvenile court in connection with each of present commissioners' courts enacted. Procedure is less strict

than under old law. Each of four judicial districts is to have juvenile board to arrange for care of children committed to them by juvenile court. Juvenile court applies only to white children, altho efforts were made to have Indian children included.

COLO. Mothers' Compensation Act is to be administered under authority of juvenile court in Denver.

FLA. Juvenile court law working well. No separate court but spirit of it is everywhere.

IND. Amendment to juvenile court law makes efficient provision for children's court in every county, increases salary of some judges, and specifies more clearly method of procedure.

KY. Under act passed last year, Parental Home Commission is erecting a home to be used by juvenile court of Lexington for dependent children.

MO. Juvenile court system established throughout the state, under probate court jurisdiction. Previously only six juvenile courts in state.

ORE. Juvenile court law amended, providing for more probation officers, also for destruction of records of delinquent children in case judge deems it advisable. Provides also that no institution receiving state aid can refuse to accept child committed to its care by juvenile court.

WASH. Juvenile court law amended, giving better definition of dependency, forbidding children under 12 to engage in street trades, requiring better investigation of antecedents, character, etc., of each child. No child under 16 may be committed to police station or jail. Also strengthening law of contributory delinquency.

Juvenile court authorized to make commitments to state institution for feeble-minded.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

Education

ALASKA. Compulsory education law enacted.

HAWAII. Appropriation for vocational schools increased from \$15,000 to \$90,000.

Improvements in facilities resulted in 21 per cent. increase in school enrollment.

IDAHO. State Board of Control for educational institutions created. Law passed authorizing school trustees to purchase gymnasiums and playgrounds.

KAN. Board of Control for state educational institutions created.

KY. Four social centers in school buildings in Louisville. Same city, Parents and Teachers Association has established a vocational school.

MASS. Continuation school law passed for children employed between ages of 14 and 16 years.

More power given school committees to open school buildings as social centers.

Cities and towns authorized to give free lunches at school.

MO. Free text books in all public schools of state required.

N. J. Boards of education authorized to establish special schools.

Laws for wider use of school plant, for summer industrial schools, for compulsory appointment of truancy officers.

N. C. Medical inspection enforced in public schools of Raleigh.

N. D. Law for consolidation of rural schools.

N. S. District nursing, medical inspection and social center work under school board at Amherst.

OHIO. State Commission to make survey of public school system.

ONT. Toronto now has over thirty school nurses, also free dental clinics.

VA. Two special classes in Richmond public schools for backward children. One open air school established.

WASH. Pension fund for school teachers established.

Recreation.

ALA. Southern headquarters of Playground and Recreation Association of America to be opened in Birmingham. Public playgrounds in that city assured.

ARK. Act authorizing counties to acquire land for parks.

IND. Playground associations formed at Marion, New Harmony and Lafayette.

New impetus given playground movement by laws of 1913.

IA. Two acts relating to playgrounds in cities and near school buildings.

KY. Survey of recreation problem in Louisville made under the Playground and Recreation Association of America. City administration ready to establish a board of public recreation.

MO. Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City has published excellent report on commercial recreation.

N. Y. Recreation Commission of New York City to investigate and formulate municipal policies respecting leisure time. \$700,000 spent annually for public recreation.

VA. \$7,500 appropriated for playgrounds in Richmond.

WASH. Seattle Playgrounds Association reorganized as Seattle Recreation and Playgrounds League; co-operates with City Park Board.

PUBLIC SUPERVISION AND ADMINISTRATION

CALIF. State Board of Control given administration of \$430,000 annually for aid of dependent children. Supplementary aid will be given by counties when child is maintained by mother in her home, such aid to be based upon need to be determined by investigators appointed by and under direction of Board of Control.

Civil service commission created.

COLO. More extended civil service law with continuing appropriation.

CONN. Made misdemeanor to refuse to comply with written orders of State Board of Charities and Corrections.

HAWAII. Civil service laws enacted for police and other departments.

Result from introduction of the civil service method has been increased efficiency of police force and health department.

INDIANA. Complete change in method of state aid to private institutions.

IOWA. All organizations, institutions or charitable associations which solicit public donations by agents now to be licensed by secretary of state, under penalty. Tax of one-half mill which will yield \$2,000,000 in five years to be used by State Board of Control for development of state institutions.

KANS. State Board of Administration for Educational Institutions created. Schools for Deaf and Blind placed under new Board instead of under Board of Control of State Institutions. State Board of Corrections created to manage Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Girls and Boys, two latter formerly controlled by State Board of Control. Soldiers Home and Mother Bickerdyke Home Annex (for soldiers' widows) placed under Board of Control.

MAINE. State Board of Charities and Corrections established with five members, one a woman, appointed by Governor and Council. Duties are those usual to such boards. Expenses of Board to be paid pro rata by institutions which come within scope of act and which receive financial aid from state.

MASS. Charitable corporation that falls for two years to report to State Board of Charity will be dissolved.

MICH. Board of Corrections and Charities now not only supervises all state and county institutions, but has power to enforce its recommendations. All maternity hospitals must now be licensed by board and placement of children in family homes

from such hospitals must be under the board's supervision. Similar powers given board over incorporated societies, etc., engaged in receiving, maintaining or placing out children. Board now prescribes methods of child placement in family homes by such institutions.

- MO.** Law creating State Board of Charities and Corrections amended for first time since its passage in 1897. Board given much wider and more specific authority in supervision. Annual inspection of county institutions required, plans of both county and state institutions to be submitted to board, board required to install system of uniform accounts in state institutions and hold semi-annual meeting of officers of same. Children's bureau established as a department of board, department for after-care of insane under the board created, and detailed report of public outdoor relief required. Salary limit of secretary raised to \$2,500, and increased appropriation secured. Remarkable inspection and study of almshouses and jails made by State Board. Board also assisted in establishing training schools for nurses in insane hospitals.
- NEB.** Control and management of all state charitable and penal institutions, including the appointment of officers, now to be by non-partisan Board of Control of three appointed by Governor and confirmed by Senate; object of law to eliminate partisanship.
- N. H.** State Board of Control having direct charge of state charitable and correctional institutions created. State agent will make all purchases.
- N. J.** An interesting new thing is development of Monmouth county branch of State Charities Aid Association with paid secretary and clerk in organizing charities of entire county.
- N. C.** Additional power given to State Board of Internal Improvements which is to inspect and visit all institutions to which appropriation is made. This board has long existed but has not been very active; with its increased powers something is now expected from it.
- OHIO.** An act provides that all commitments to state institutions shall be considered as committing persons to care and custody of Board of Administration and conferring on board power to transfer at pleasure inmates from one institution to another. Board of Administration to conduct research concerning dependent and defective children.
- Close of first year's work of new Board of Administration shows reduction in operating expenses of about \$160,000 with increase of inmates of nearly 300. No appointments to posi-

tions in state institutions now depend on political affiliation.

- ONT.** Private hospitals for maternity, medical or surgical cases required to take out license and be subject to government inspection. Births and deaths in private hospitals must be punctually registered.
- ORE.** There is a State Board of Control for all state institutions consisting of Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer. Charitable institutions caring for orphans and foundlings are now under the supervision of the State Board of Health.
- PA.** Movement for restriction of state subsidy system to private charitable institutions.
- Powers of county boards of visitors increased. Supervisory authority of State Board of Com'rs of Public Charities increased as respects almshouses.
- Public Charities Assn., similar to State Charities Aid associations of other states, established.
- VA.** State Board of Charities and Corrections has taken many colored children from jails and placed them in family homes, with marked success.
- WIS.** Census of crippled children made by Board of Control.
- New Board consisting of Governor and State Board of Control, to be known as "Grievance Board" created to investigate cases of alleged erroneous convictions to the state prison. If Board finds that innocent person has been convicted he is to be compensated for time spent in prison.

CARE OF PRISONERS AND PROBATION

Penal Legislation.

- ARIZ.** Abandonment and non-support of a wife without stated cause made a felony.
- ARK.** Last legislature abolished lease system for convicts.
- New law substituting electric chair for hanging as means of capital punishment.
- CALIF.** To expose or threaten to expose a paroled prisoner made a penal offence.
- Law prohibits use of cruel and unusual punishments in state prisons and reformatory institutions. This law particularly prohibits use of straight jacket, gag, thumb screw, and tricing up. Prison wardens are to keep punishment record in which every case must be entered.
- IDAHO.** Race-track gambling made a misdemeanor.
- IND.** A fine not exceeding \$5,000 or six months in county jail, or both, will be imposed on any person convicted of contributing to delinquency of a ward of girls' school. Electric chair substi-

stuted for hanging. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 at discretion of court added to existing sentence of from two to twenty-one years in state's prison for crime of rape.

NEB. Made felony to furnish to any inmate of a prison or jail, or to give to an employe for an inmate, any liquors or drugs, fire-arms or other weapons.

Unnatural vice punishable by imprisonment from one to twenty years. Electrocution substituted for hanging in capital cases.

N. C. Bigamy law made more severe. Minimum sentence for convicted horse thief reduced from five years to four months.

ORE. Furnishing liquor or drugs to convicts made felony.

New law provides for long terms of imprisonment for persons convicted of committing unnatural crime.

WASH. New law abolishes hanging and makes penalty for murder in first degree imprisonment in state penitentiary for life.

Jails and Institutions for Misdemeanants.

ALA. Jail system much improved all over state, owing to wonderful efficiency of the State Inspector.

IND. State Farm for male misdemeanants to be created and all sentenced persons to be placed there instead of in jail, which will henceforth be purely place of detention waiting trial. A new jail supervision law being worked out under which those confined are state prisoners under jurisdiction of court.

State Farm established with appropriation of \$90,000 for land and buildings. Site must contain not less than 500 acres and must be selected with view to varied forms of husbandry, fruit growing, stock raising, brick making and preparation of road and paving material. Buildings will be erected by prisoners. All sentences of 60 days or over must be served at farm, those for shorter time in jail or at farm, at discretion of judge.

KANS. Under new law each jail in county having population over 35,000 must have female department and matron, who shall be in charge of female prisoners.

ME. Keepers of county jails authorized to work prisoners on highways within their respective counties under permits from county commissioners, but prisoners must wear clothing which will not distinguish them from other working men.

MICH. All jails, police stations, lock-ups and detention houses for juveniles placed under authority of State Board of Corrections and Charities. Another act aims to establish house of correction for

short term prisoners so as to do away with county jail sentences. Board of Corrections and Charities has authority to enforce its recommendations or to order a jail closed for cause.

NEB. Law permits counties of 70,000 and less than 100,000 population to unite in construction of jail or work house. Cost to be limited to amount voted by people.

N. H. Jails and other penal institutions placed under inspection of State Board of Charities and Corrections.

N. Y. Board of managers for new State Reformatory for Misdemeanants appointed.

ONT. City of Toronto has purchased prison farm of 400 acres thirty miles from Toronto.

Vagrancy.

COLO. Denver has established a municipal lodging-house. Meals and lodgings given in return for labor, and other work also obtained for applicants.

MO. St. Louis increased appropriation to carry on municipal lodging house during winter months.

N. Y. State Farm Colony for Vagrants site purchased. First cottages completed at Farm Colony for Women, Velatie.

Inebriates.

CONN. Provision made for State Farm for Inebriates, who are to be committed on indeterminate sentence and given treatment and outdoor work.

IOWA. Custodial department at State Hospital for Inebriates to have charge of all patients believed to be menace to discipline. Will be in separate building from hospital proper and inmates segregated.

MAINE. Cumberland county farm for inebriates with room for 100 men ready for occupancy. Penobscot county authorized to establish such a farm.

MAN. State commission created to study evils of drunkenness.

PA. Farm for inebriates established by legislature.

VA. New system of dealing with drunks and non-support cases by probation method working satisfactorily.

Indeterminate Sentence, Probation and Parole.

ARIZ. Parole used with fairly encouraging results. Fewer attempts to escape made and fewer pardons granted. Governor expresses his views on matter in words: "I want these men to leave the prison as men, not as criminals."

CALIF. Board of Prison Directors authorized to assist paroled men even to extent of furnishing

tools and money, \$35,000 appropriated for this purpose, during next two years.

CONN. Life prisoners who have served twenty-five years made eligible to parole.

MAINE. Indeterminate sentence adopted with parole for state prison convicts.

MD. Indeterminate sentence and cumulative sentence adopted.

MASS. The number of probation officers appointed by Chief Justice of Municipal Court increased.

MICH. Uniform probation law enacted, applying to circuit, police and justice courts, placing supervision under Board of Corrections and Charities.

MO. Has now a State Board of Pardons and Paroles, replacing former office of State Pardon Attorney.

St. Louis has instituted system of adult probation for minor offenders.

NEB. New law provides that when prisoner is released on parole during winter he must be given an overcoat.

New law providing probation officer for adults and juveniles in counties over 20,000.

N. C. Parole law enacted for two counties.

N. D. Provision for leniency by courts to first offenders (presumably suspended sentence on probation).

State now employs agent to look after paroled prisoners.

OHIO. Indeterminate sentence now applies to all penitentiary convicts except life termers.

WIS. Indeterminate sentence law pending.

Board of Control now has authority to parole convicts from Milwaukee County House of Correction.

Reformatories.

CONN. New State Reformatory at Cheshire opened with capacity of four hundred.

KAN. An improvement made in system of educational instruction at State Reformatory at Hutchinson.

N. J. Woman's Reformatory begun in remodeled farmhouse. Everything on simple scale and women having all advantages of an outdoor life. Appropriations made for roads, ditches, farm stock and equipment, water supply, heat, light and a first permanent cottage.

PA. State reformatory for women established.

WIS. New law provides for Industrial Home for Women between 16 and 30.

Prison Management.

CALIF. Wardens required to grade prisoners and provide different clothing for each grade.

Policy of prison at Folsom greatly changed. More humane methods adopted. Prisoners treated like men. A strict medical inspection of each new man maintained and all necessary treatment to put him in better health given. Old prisoners receiving same examination and treatment as rapidly as possible.

IND. A physician has been appointed to hospital for insane criminals at State Prison. One physician heretofore in charge of both institutions.

IOWA. Report of State Prison Commission condemning contract labor and recommending state use system.

MASS. Prison Commission reorganized with an experienced penologist from a northwestern state at its head.

MICH. A penology commission established which consists of Board of Control of penal institutions and Secretary of Board of Corrections and Charities. These acting in conjunction with prison wardens constitute advisory board in matter of pardons.

NEB. Many important changes in prison management, need of which was made evident by prison mutiny of last year. To give arms, liquor or drugs to convict is made felony. State Board of Control keeps account with each prisoner and sets aside one half wages to be given monthly to his dependents, if any. If none, to be invested for him and paid him after he leaves in three payments three months apart. Warden to classify prisoners into three grades and provide different clothing for each. School is provided at penitentiary. Many new buildings being erected. Appropriation of \$150,000 made for State Reformatory.

N. J. Woman's Reformatory at Clinton in operation in very informal manner in an old farm house.

N. Y. Board of managers for new State Reformatory for Misdemeanants appointed.

Honor system used to a small extent but very successfully at Clinton and Great Meadows prisons.

N. C. Age limit at Reformatory raised from 15 to 18. Commutation for good behavior now applies to all county camps as well as to state prison.

N. D. Finger print or Bertillon system of identification is applied to persons convicted in counties.

OHIO. An act directs governor to appoint commission to select

rural site for Penitentiary and appropriates sum to buy land and make plans for buildings.

Compensation to Prisoners.

CALIF. A new law provides for payment of indemnity to prisoners who have served sentence when proved they were unjustly convicted.

KAN. Provision made for payment of daily wage to prisoners in State Prison and Reformatory, thereby creating fund for dependent families of prisoners when there are such.

NEB. Half earnings of prisoners to be set aside for help of their dependents, or in case they have none, paid to prisoner in three quarterly instalments after release.

OHIO. New law provides for compensation to inmates of state penal institutions, after deducting expenses of maintenance. Money to be paid to dependent members of prisoners' families, if any exist, or to be held in trust for prisoner until his discharge.

WASH. When a man is imprisoned for non-support of family he shall be compelled to work on roads or other county work at \$1.50 per day, which sum shall be turned over to those dependent on him.

WIS. State Board of Control must set aside part of earnings of prisoners for them or for their dependents.

Prison Labor.

ARK. Lease system being abolished. Prisoners to be worked on farms owned by the state.

CONN. Commission provided to study subject of contract labor in State Prison and county jails.

DEL. Levy Court authorized to contract with workhouse trustees to use convict labor in building and repairing roads. Court to pay trustees 75 cents per man per day, part of which is to go to prisoner.

IND. New law permits employment of state prisoners on public highways. This law not mandatory and doubtful that it will be operative.

IOWA. Action taken looking to early abolition of contract labor at penitentiary by extension of employment of prisoners outside walls, notably in farming.

MAINE. Keepers of jails may now work prisoners on county roads, prisoners to wear citizens clothing while doing so.

MD. Gov. Goldsborough leading movement to abolish contract labor.

MO. Contract labor which was shortly to be abandoned in Missouri, given a new lease of life.

NEB. New law provides that labor of convicts shall be used as far as practical in making articles for state use. Also providing for letting labor of convicts to other state institutions or to city, town and county authorities, wages in such cases to be not less than 75 cents per day, together with board, one third of wages earned to be placed to credit of convict. Another act appropriated \$35,000 for construction of binder twine plant at state penitentiary if deemed advisable by Board of Control.

N. J. Prison labor program reported last year has been continued by appropriations for purchase of farm of 1,000 acres, a stone quarry in another section of the state, and for tools and machinery. Existing contracts expire early in January 1914, but directors empowered to extend some contracts with consent of governor until Prison Labor Commission can completely provide labor for all prisoners. Work for county prisoners gains popularity and number of counties struggling to put it in operation. Prospect that in short time New Jersey will have county jails for detention purposes only, with work-farms or work-houses in every part of state, and probably under state control.

N. C. After present contracts with railroads expire no more convicts will be employed in railroad building. They will work on public roads or on state's farm of 7,000 acres. This long used and is a great success; life farmers working out in fields.

N. D. "Colorado System" of prison labor adopted, viz., work on farms, public roads and so forth. Law requires that work of convicts be made as vocational as possible. Compensation for work based on merit system and extra good time allowance may also be earned.

ORE. So called honor system continues. So many prisoners employed outside walls that dormitory is being built outside so that they are not locked within walls at night. One reason for this is that the "Honor Men" have caused trouble by bringing in liquor and drugs to other convicts. New law forbids employment of prisoners by private persons or corporations.

S. C. Contract labor given up and hosiery mill in State Penitentiary abandoned.

VA. Contract labor still goes on although daily ratio of pay is higher than it was. Now for shirt making 35 cents for men and 50 cents for women. Convict road forces will be increased by 500 or 600 men. All men serving jail sentences for misdemeanors will be put on roads. A new act permits employment

of limited number of convicts in lime grinding plants.

WASH. New law permits convict labor to be used in road making to extent that is advantageous.

WIS. State Board of Control may employ prisoners in making roads. A new law provides for establishment of industries in State Prison and Reformatory to manufacture articles for state use and for institutions of subdivisions of state and for sale in open market.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Labor and Industry (Adults).

ARIZ. Laws now for protection of women in dangerous occupations. Eight hour law passed.

ARK. Department of Labor investigating wages of girls.

CALIF. Minimum wage commission established. Compulsory compensation act relating to women in industry.

CONN. Compulsory compensation act passed. Report made by commission on women wage workers.

DEL. Women's ten hour law passed. Factory inspector to be employed by chancellor of state.

IDAHO. Nine hour law for women passed.

ILL. Women's ten hour law amended to allow excess labor in canning season. Women's nine hour bill showed great strength.

IND. Two legislative commissions created, one to study workingmen's compensation, the other conditions of working women.

IA. Women's compensation law of quasi-elective type passed. Act providing reporting of industrial accidents passed. Act providing board of arbitration for industrial disputes passed.

Measure passed fixing minimum salaries for school teachers.

KY. New ten hour law for women being enforced by one woman inspector employed by voluntary commission.

LA. Branch of National Consumers' League organized in New Orleans.

MAN. Woman factory inspector under Dominion Government allowed for Winnipeg.

MD. Workmen's compensation act and minimum wage law enacted. Ten hour law bureau established.

MO. Laws enacted providing reporting of occupational diseases, providing for safety and health of employes in certain industries, extending scope of women's nine hour law to other occupations.

Report on industrial accidents published by Kansas City Board of Public Welfare.

NEB. New laws on workmen's compensation and employers' liability, mediation of industrial disputes, and pensions for public librarians; also relating to safety of employes.

New laws on personal injury cases.

N. Y. Factory Investigating Commission made many recommendations for safety of employes. Fire drills required in certain factories, also fireproof stairways.

N. C. New employers' liability law.

N. S. Workmen's compensation act extended to establishments with less than five employes, and otherwise made more stringent.

OHIO. State Industrial Commission established for enforcement of laws relating to labor and industry.

Unusually good workmen's compensation law passed.

PA. Law limiting hours of labor of women; law to prevent lead poisoning. State Department of Labor established.

WASH. Law enacted establishing industrial welfare commission for women and minors, which shall fix wages and standardize conditions.

The Loan Shark.

D. C. Stringent loan shark law passed after six years of agitation.

NEB. Stringent law on chattel loans, interest limited to one per cent. a month, and state license required.

N. J. Governor vetoed a permissive loan shark law.

VICE AND CRIME.

Age of Consent.

ARIZ. Age of consent is eighteen.

CALIF. Age of consent raised from 16 to 18 years.

HAWAII. Age of consent raised from 15 to 16. Legal marriage age raised from 17 and 14 to 18 and 15.

MAINE. Taking of indecent liberties by an adult with a child under 16, with or without consent of child, made felony punishable by imprisonment from one to ten years.

MO. Age of consent in criminal prosecution raised to 15 years.

Desertion, Non-Support and Institutions.

MAN. New law with rigid requirements regarding fathers of illegitimate children.

MICH. Bill passed authorizing establishment in certain counties of courts of domestic relations.

N. H. Stringent law on wife abandonment.

WASH. State appropriations of \$1,500 each to Lebanon Rescue Home, Seattle, and Salvation Army Industrial Home of Spokane.

WASH. New law to prevent and punish family desertion and non-support provides for support bonds and suspension of sentence and authorizes county commissioners to work convicted persons and pay for their labor for benefit of their dependents.

Prevention of Vice.

COLO. International Anti-White-Slave Association has office in Denver. Its purpose is to combat white-slave evil by education, beginning with parents, in eugenics and sex-hygiene; and by enforcement of laws that exist and creation of new laws which may be needed.

DEL. Survey of vice conditions in Wilmington contemplated. Delaware Society for Social Hygiene organized.

IND. Muncie Welfare Commission study vice problem.

KY. Society for Study of Social Hygiene organized in Louisville; also a Louisville Good Morals Assn. at work. City regulation under vice commission expected.

MAINE. Although no evidence of existence of the traffic in state, a white slave law has been enacted.

MAN. Home Mission Board of Presbyterian Church has established Social Service House which is keeping track of young girls reported to be in moral danger; House receives girls just entering life of vice instead of their being dealt with by police department.

MD. A vice commission appointed to make state-wide investigation of vice conditions.

MO. White slave law enacted.

NEB. New law on immoral shows, with penalty.

Committee of fourteen for Raines Law Hotels continued in order to aid in prevention of vice.

Registration of venereal diseases in New York City under new law begun.

N. Y. Active campaign for "tin plate ordinance," i. e. requiring name and address of owner to be shown on brass plate on every building.

Committee of fourteen for Raines Law Hotels continued in order to aid in prevention of vice.

Registration of venereal diseases in New York City under new law begun.

ONT. New law for permanent detention of delinquent girls who are defective.

ORE. Ordinance of city of Portland known as the "Tin Plate Ordinance" provides that all lodging houses, hotels and apartment houses shall have owner's name posted on front of building. Design of ordinance is to

make public names of owners of houses used for questionable purposes.

Another ordinance regulates dance halls, provides for police inspection and forbids sale of liquor in dance hall or building in which it is.

PA. Law against bawdy houses passed. Law for licensing midwives.

WASH. Social and Moral Hygiene Society organized at North Yakima.

Act passed for taxation of houses of prostitution as nuisances, similar to Iowa law.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING.

Health and Housing.

ALASKA. U. S. Bureau of Education has done good work in medical relief among Indians. Attempts to secure special appropriation of \$70,000 failed. Territorial legislature passed good sanitation law which has done much to prevent disease epidemics.

ARK. City Beautiful Association of Little Rock advocates city plan.

CONN. Act passed for registration of births and marriages.

GA. Splendid results of Rockefeller Commission on hookworm disease in co-operation with State Board of Health and local agencies.

HAWAII. Two new hospitals; one at Kona one at Kohala.

Water and sewer works transferred from territorial management to that of city and county.

IND. State Board of Health given \$2,500 to publish and distribute information to first mothers on care of babies.

Several measures passed providing filtration plants where cities draw water from running streams.

IA. State Board of Health reorganized on Indiana plan.

KAN. Act passed authorizing establishment of county hospitals.

Act passed providing examination and registration of nurses.

KY. New \$1,000,000 City Hospital nearing completion in Louisville is to have a social service department.

LA. Housing committee being organized in New Orleans.

MAN. Housing and Town Planning Association formed in Winnipeg.

MD. Housing code for state passed.

MO. General health and sanitation bill passed.

St. Louis enacted a tenement house ordinance, providing for improvement of old houses.

Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City published excellent report on housing conditions.

PA. Law for sentencing wife deserters to hard labor, 65 cents a day to be paid to families.

NEB. State Board of Health given control of sanitation and quarantine.

New pure food laws.

N. Y. State Department of Health reorganized, including vital statistics.

N. C. Model vital statistics law.

New city plan by Charles Mulford Robinson adopted by Raleigh.

ONT. District medical officers appointed to inspect hospitals and charitable institutions.

PA. Legislature established suburban planning commission; also dept of city planning for cities of third class. Also passed housing code for Philadelphia.

WASH. Group of social agencies planning housing reform movement in Spokane.

Anti-Tuberculosis Work.

ALA. Several associations formed in state.

ARIZ. Attempts to solve tuberculosis problem by policy of self-defense.

ARK. Anti-Tuberculosis society organized at Little Rock. Also new state society organized.

CAL. State Board of Health has established department of tuberculosis.

COLO. New law defines powers and duties of local health officers regarding protection of people from tuberculosis.

CONN. Exceptional developments in work of State Anti-Tuberculosis Commission. Commission now has four sanitariums.

DEL. Tuberculosis hospital established for colored patients.

Sanitary inspection of congested wards in Wilmington done by State Tuberculosis Commission in interest of housing reform.

FLA. Enacts laws to prevent marriage of tubercular people.

GA. Raoul Fund for prevention of tuberculosis established with \$50,000 endowment.

HAWAII. Board of Health carrying on active campaign against tuberculosis through traveling exhibits, slides, moving pictures, daily school inspectors, sanitarium and district nursing department of Palama Settlement.

IND. County tuberculosis hospitals made legal; 88 counties have tuberculosis associations, branches of state association. Only four counties in state unorganized. State association has office in State House.

IOWA. State Sanitarium has opened department for advanced cases. County boards authorized to provide for patients in advanced stages of disease.

KANS. State sanitarium for tuberculosis established.

KY. Open air School opened in Louisville.

MO. Law providing for tuberculosis hospital districts extended. One county (Buchanan) erecting a hospital.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society in St. Louis relieved of expense of conducting open air schools for tuberculosis children, these having been taken over by Board of Education.

N. H. New buildings at State Sanitarium.

N. J. A commission appointed to inquire and report as to need of additional state tuberculosis institution.

N. C. New buildings at State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Also provision for some free beds.

N. D. Counties empowered to appropriate funds to fight tuberculosis.

NOVA SCOTIA. Counties authorized to create sanatoria for tuberculosis. Also to conduct clinics and employ nurses in connection therewith.

OHIO. State Board of Health authorized to establish tuberculosis department.

Several district tuberculosis hospitals now building.

ONT. Great progress being made in treatment of tuberculosis; death rate slowly being reduced.

ORE. Law requires compulsory report of all cases of tuberculosis to State Board of Health.

WASH. Seattle Anti-Tuberculosis League maintains its identity although city has taken over visiting nursing and sanitarium work. Its efforts now confined to educational work, including participation in publication of a monthly magazine called "Welfare."

Law authorizes counties and cities of the first class to establish and maintain hospitals and employ visiting nurses; also provides for state aid in doing this. In each county work may be helped by unsalaried board of managers, or county commissioners may pay all expenses. To be supervised by the State Board of Control. Buildings and sites must be approved by the State Board of Health before county is eligible to receive state money. Patients able to do so required to pay actual cost. State appropriation of \$50,000 to reimburse counties at rate of \$4 per week for each patient who cannot pay his cost of maintenance.

WIS. New law gives courts right to commit tuberculosis patients to institutions in certain cases where patients have violated recommendations of State Board of Health and it is believed there is danger they will convey the disease to other persons.

DEAF AND BLIND.

ARIZ. School for Deaf and the general care of the class placed under auspices of State University at Tucson.

COLO. New eleemosynary home for adult blind with capacity of 20 opened in May, 1913, its objects being to provide home for blind men and women and generally supplement work of State Industrial Home for Blind, to find markets for products of blind workers and to provide musical and other entertainment.

DEL. Provision made by state for support of certain indigent blind while learning trades.

IND. Indiana Assn. of Workers for the Blind formed. Mrs. Wm. T. Shannon, of Indianapolis, Secretary.

MICH. A new law for prevention of blindness of new born fixes on State Board of Health responsibility of compelling doctors, nurses and midwives to use well known preventives.

MO. Reader provided for indigent blind students in institutions of higher learning.

N. H. State Board of Charities and Correction to prepare and maintain register of blind of state, and to act as bureau of information for their benefit. \$5,000 a year for two years appropriated.

N. Y. Settlement house for blind established in New York City, the second of its kind in the U. S.

N. C. State made special appropriation for oral hygiene and care of eyes, ears and throat in state schools for blind and deaf. New site of 75 acres purchased for State School for Blind.

N. D. Special provision made by state for support of blind children under school age. They may be left in their homes or placed under guardian, who finds homes for them.

OHIO. Law passed creating system of pensions for blind,—funds raised by special tax. Commission is to distribute them. Amount allowed blind person limited to \$240 per annum. Recipients must be approved by probate court of their county, must have lived in state at least five years or have become blind since passage of this act.

PA. Law for reporting ophthalmia venatorum.

INSANITY AND DEFECTIVENESS**Insanity.**

CALIF. Legislature established another state hospital for insane in southern part of state.

ILL. Legislature provided for completing new state hospital located at Alton.

IND. Certain defects in law committing insane criminals corrected. A physician has been put in charge of hospital for insane criminals, in connection with the reformatory; heretofore physician of reformatory has been in charge.

\$20,000 appropriated to equip Colony Farm at Eastern Hospital for Insane.

A hospital for insane criminals, near State Prison, opened with 145 beds.

KAS. New reception hospital to be built at Topeka. New state hospital to be established at Larned.

MAN. New asylum opened at Brandon, with room for 700 patients.

MD. Maryland Psychiatric Committee for After Care of Insane organized and doing excellent work.

N. C. New building at hospital for negro insane.

N. D. Legislature made appropriation to increase capacity of Hospital for Insane and decided to submit question of building additional hospital to popular vote.

OHIO. Sum of \$192,000 received by state hospital in payment for patients' care during one year.

Hospital at Lima, for care of criminal insane and other dangerous classes of patients will be completed early next year.

WISC. Hospital for Criminal Insane heretofore part of State Prison is henceforth to be separate institution.

Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

ALA. Need of institution for feeble-minded and epileptic recognized but nothing yet done.

ARK. Serious need of home for feeble-minded recognized.

CONN. Legislature decided to buy out institution formerly owned by late Dr. George H. Knight and to conduct it as state institution for feeble-minded.

New colony for epileptics will be opened during summer of 1913 with room for 80 patients; it will no doubt be enlarged in near future.

DEL. Need of custodial care for feeble-minded recognized but nothing done.

FLA. Needs of a school for feeble-minded children and colony for adults, also of colony for epileptics, both children and adults, recognized.

GA. Need of provision for feeble-minded and epileptic recognized.

ILL. Legislature created state colony for epileptics and appropriated \$500,000 to purchase site and begin erection of plant, which will ultimately cost \$1,000,000 or more.

Movement beginning in Cook

County (Chicago) for school and colony for feeble-minded and unplaceable children in connection with other county institutions.

IND. Additional cottages occupied at Village for Epileptics. Capacity now 210. Movement starting through state to investigate condition and needs of adult blind, feeble-minded, and epileptic.

\$100,000 appropriated to equip hospital at School for Feeble-Minded Youth.

IOWA. Appropriation made of half mill tax for five years, which will yield about \$2,000,000, to be used by Board of Control of State Institutions. A part of this sum will be devoted to establishment of state colony for epileptic and district custodial farm for defectives.

Need of more comprehensive care for feeble-minded recognized.

MD. Institution for feeble-minded children enlarged.

MASS. State getting ahead with segregation of feeble-minded. A new law strengthens prohibitions against unlawful sexual relations with feeble-minded persons and imbeciles.

MICH. Law enacted establishing farm colony for epileptics and making appropriation of \$200,000 to purchase 1,000 acres of land.

Act passed creating commission to investigate extent of feeble-mindedness, insanity, epilepsy and other conditions of mental defectiveness in state.

MO. Need of more extensive provision for feeble-minded recognized.

Appropriation made for building two new cottages at the Missouri Colony.

NEB. Need of law to compel custodial care for feeble-minded adults recognized.

N. H. New buildings at State School for Feeble-Minded.

N. Y. Letchworth Village has reached capacity of 100 and has money available for many additional buildings.

Movement beginning in favor of state bonding itself for erection of custodial institutions for feeble-minded and insane. A referendum vote is proposed.

N. C. Campaign of education in which services of Extension Department of Vineland Training School are asked will be conducted during autumn on behalf of school for feeble-minded.

N. D. Additional authority given to superintendent of institution for feeble-minded.

Law providing for compulsory commitment of feeble-minded, idiots, and epileptics who are offensive to community enacted.

ONT. Government Inspector of feeble-minded appointed, whose business it is to collect statistics

as to actual number of feeble-minded, and visit them and report their condition.

New law provides that any female between ages of 15 and 35 who has been sent to an industrial refuge, and is discovered to be feeble-minded so that she cannot take care of herself, shall be kept in the refuge until medical advisor with approval of inspector orders her discharged.

PA. State institution for feeble-minded women established

S. C. Need of state institution for feeble-minded recognized.

VA. Building for feeble-minded on farm of epileptic colony will be completed this year. A building for female epileptics also being erected. New institution for training of mentally defective children will be opened this year.

Campaign throughout state on behalf of feeble-minded and epileptic planned for coming autumn under guidance of State Board of Charities and Corrections.

WASH. Age limit at institution for feeble-minded extended from 21 to 50, leaving it to discretion of superintendent as to allowing inmates to leave institution. Appropriation of \$368,900 made by legislature will enable institution to double its capacity. 476 acres of land added to estate.

WISC. Legislature created new Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic with appropriation of \$350,000 for land and buildings.

Prevention of Defectiveness.

CAL. Asexualization law extended to include moral perverts in state prisons.

COLO. Act regulating sale of cocaine passed.

DEL. State Society of Social Hygiene established.

D. C. New law greatly limiting sale of liquor passed.

FLA. Law prohibiting marriage of insane, epileptic, idiotic, feeble-minded, diseased and tubercular people sought.

HAWAII. Several laws for purpose of controlling use of liquor enacted.

IDAHO. Law regarding sale of narcotics enacted.

IND. Sale, purchase or possession of cigarettes by minors prohibited.

KAS. Sterilization of habitual criminals, idiots, epileptics, imbeciles and insane made legal.

KY. Society for State Social Hygiene organized in Louisville.

ME. Law regulating sale of narcotics enacted.

MD. State-wide vice commission appointed by the governor.

MASS. State Board of Health is to investigate and recommend

further restrictions as to marriage.

MICH. New law authorizing sterilization of mentally defective people who are wholly dependent or partially dependent in public institutions passed.

N. J. State Commission on provision for defectives appointed to investigate and report on plan for care of defectives, epileptics and insane and for prevention of all kinds of defectiveness.

Research work into the number and conditions of the mentally defective announced last year endorsed by renewed appropriations.

N. Y. Dispensary for nervous, and mental diseases opened in connection with Manhattan and Central Islip State Hospitals.

N. C. Act to prohibit sale and giving away of cocaine except by prescription of licensed physician passed.

Drastic law to enforce prohibition against sale or giving of cigarettes to minors enacted.

Raleigh Women's Club furnishing room in public schools for training of sub-moral children.

N. D. Sterilization law for confirmed criminally insane, idiotic and defective people enacted. Law prohibiting marriage of habitual drunkards, criminals and defectives, or males with contagious diseases passed.

OHIO. Law passed directing Board of Administration to establish research bureau to which children heretofore committed to state institutions shall be committed and afterwards placed in appropriate institution or otherwise disposed of.

ORE. Sterilization law, copied after that of Indiana being held up for referendum vote in Nov. 1913.

PA. Enacted what is called the Eugenics Marriage Law.

RELIEF OF POVERTY

Associated Charities.

ALA. Several new societies.

An organization of social workers including both paid and volunteer workers formed in Birmingham and bids fair to arouse social conscience of community.

In Mobile a Home Economics Club is doing similar work as they are tackling all the social needs of the city.

ARK. Six new societies in one year.

COLO. Social Service Federation established by various Jewish charities of Denver.

CONN. Idea of C. O. S. steadily growing. Visiting Nurse's association in Bristol has charity organization department.

DEL. Wilmington has monthly Conference of Social Workers.

FLA. Social Service Club at Pensacola. A. C. started in several cities.

GA. Executive Committee of the Men and Religion Forward Movement acts as inter-church Committee for Atlanta, purpose being to develop social service.

HAWAII. Beginning of marked co-ordination of charitable agencies.

IND. Many new associated charities, good citizens' leagues, social service leagues, and similar organizations formed during year. Associated Charities at Gary, Rensselaer, Goshen, Frankfort, Connersville and Shelbyville.

KY. Central registration bureau established at Louisville, called Social Service Exchange, at office of Associated Charities.

MAN. City of Winnipeg has established a Civic Charities Bureau to inquire into character of organizations which appeal to public for money.

N. DAK. Several new C. O. S.

OHIO. Federation for Philanthropy and Charity in Cleveland under auspices of Chamber of Commerce has combined budget to finance institutions, societies and associations that are approved.

In connection with flood relief a number of organizations more or less temporary effected. Some will be permanent. Need of something of the kind strikingly shown when flood distress came.

S. CAR. Thorough organization of charities has been brought about at Columbia.

VA. Several new associated charities organized, also General Councils of Social Agencies in several cities.

VA. Associated charities organized by colored people in Richmond and Norfolk.

WASH. Central Councils of Social Agencies organized at Seattle and Everett.

Mothers' Pensions.

ARIZ. Help of dependent mothers with children taken care of by law which permits county boards to assist according to necessities and compels investigation.

CALIF. State commission is to investigate mothers' pensions, old age pensions and social insurance and report in 1915.

Counties may give additional aid to dependent children supplemental to that given by state, when children are with their mothers (See State Supervision and Administration—Calif.).

COLO. Mothers' Compensation Act became operative in January, 1913. Small appropriations made by several counties, largest being \$4,500 by City and County of Denver. In four months 123 applications were filed in Juve-

- nile Court of Denver. 16 were granted, 23 denied, 84 were pending May 31st. Half of those receiving allowance were already aided from public funds. Average amount given was \$6 for each child involved. Average age of mothers 38 years. Nine were widows, 5 deserted, 1 an invalid husband, 1 wife of a convict.
- CONN.** Bill to provide pensions for needy mothers with young children defeated.
- IDAHO.** Mothers' pension bill passed.
Law provides for system of pensions to widows or deserted wives with young children.
- ILL.** New law correcting administrative faults of former act drawn by Judge Pinckney of Chicago Juvenile Court.
- IOWA.** Widow's pension law authorizes district court to direct board of supervisors, through overseer of the poor, to pay to widowed mothers of dependent or neglected children not more than \$2 per week for each child under 14. Mothers whose husbands are inmates of any institution which is under care of State Board of Control, shall, for purposes of this act, be considered widows.
- MASS.** Rational widows' pension bill, pushed by social workers likely to pass.
- MICH.** Bill amending juvenile court law establishes in a limited way what is called the Mother's Compensation Law in hope that under this method many families may be held intact that might otherwise have to be separated.
- MO.** Former law affecting Kansas City amended so as to allow pensions to mothers whose husbands are insane or in colony for feeble-minded. Several other measures for mothers' pensions throughout state defeated.
- NEB.** Law amended, authorizing judge of juvenile court to appoint a probation officer for both adults and children in cities having population of 20,000 to 50,000; also amends law relative to dependent and neglected children who have suitable homes an allowance of \$10 per month for each child can be made where necessary, purpose being to avoid breaking up families.
- N. H.** Law provides for relief of destitute mothers whose husbands are dead or are confined in penal institutions or insane hospital, \$10 per month for first child and \$5 per month for each other child under 16 years.
- N. J.** Widows' pension law effective July 1, 1913. Widows only to be beneficiaries under county court order upon county funds in fixed sums to be paid through State Board of Guardians after proper investigation and subject to recall upon recommendation of State Board, which must make at least six visits to each family each year.
- N. Y.** State commission created upon best method of making provision for dependent widows with young children with purpose of preventing separation of young children from their widowed mothers.
- OHIO.** New Children's Code provides that juvenile courts may allow to needy mothers whose husbands are dead, or incapacitated, or in prison, or who have been deserted for more than three years and who have resided in state at least two years, to extent of \$15 per month for one child and not more than \$7 for each additional child, subject to certain conditions.
- ORE.** Widows' Pension Law provides for assistance and support of women whose husbands are dead and who have a child or children or are inmates of some Oregon institution, or who are physically or mentally unable to work dependent for support wholly or partially on their labor. It provides for payment of \$10 per month for one child and \$7.50 for each additional child under 16 years.
- PA.** Mothers' pension system established.
- WASH.** Destitute women with children under 15 whose husbands are dead or in some institution or who have been abandoned for more than one year or whose husbands are totally disabled, may receive allowance of \$15 per month for one child and \$5 for each additional child. Allowance made by juvenile court. Recipient must be a proper person in opinion of court to bring up her children, and a resident of the county for at least one year. Law closely follows the first Illinois law.
- WIS.** Board of Control is to investigate mother's pension question and report to next legislature. Mothers' pension legislation pending.

Destitute Adults.

- ALASKA.** Law provides for establishment of home for destitute whites who have been injured or rendered destitute while at work in the territory at Sitka, and another at Fairbanks.
- IND.** Amendment to the law governing administration of county poor asylums, extends term of office of superintendents from two years to four and forbids nepotism, except that superintendent's wife may be matron. County commissioners required to inspect asylums quarterly and make record of condition and needs of institutions.
Lake county building asylum to cost \$150,000, the first in state to be built on cottage plan.
Thompson Home for Aged Women established at Waldron.

MAN. Provincial government Old Folks' home opened at Portage La Prairie.

N. CAR. Four new county homes provided during year.

N. DAK. Indiana township poor law has been copied in this state. It allows cities of 5,000 inhabitants option of becoming autonomous poor relief districts.

OHIO. Jan. 1st boards of county infirmaries abolished, their duties being assumed by county commissioners. A change for the better, in management of funds for relief of poor in their homes apparent.

ONT. City of Toronto establishing home for aged couples.

WIS. Board of Control to make an investigation of methods employed in administering outdoor relief.

PUBLIC OPINION AND GENERAL WELFARE WORK

Interest in Social Needs.

ALA. Shown especially by newspapers, which are printing articles and writing editorials on child labor, housing reform and many other matters of the kind.

ALASKA. Public interest and public spirit beginning to be seen in matters of education, health, etc.

ARK. A general social awakening is apparent. Charity organization societies multiplying rapidly. Health affairs coming to the front.

CAL. Much new social legislation and general desire for reform in institutional affairs, especially correctional.

COLO. Many new laws for social service and individual betterment.

CONN. Evidence that the state is advancing steadily in fields of charity, correction, and social reform.

FLA. A keener interest in all social problems shown each year. Prospects for advancement along all lines of social service brighter than ever before.

GA. General interest awakened over state in enforcement of anti-vice legislation.

HAWAII. This territory is progressing on social lines. The last legislature enacted many laws bearing on social affairs.

ILL. Legislature enacted several laws of great importance to social well-being.

IND. There is constant demand for literature and addresses on social welfare topics. County conferences held, and welfare weeks with exhibits of health, charities, schools, industries, etc., held in twenty towns and cities in past ten months.

IOWA. Much social legislation and much increase of interest shown in social affairs in past year.

KY. People continue to take active interest in measures relating to social advancement.

LA. Many people awakening to needs of city and state in respect to social measures.

ME. Interest in questions relating to social welfare deep and increasing.

MD. Social progress reported last year continues.

MASS. Has now a legislative committee on social welfare.

MICH. Legislature of 1913 the banner one as regards social legislation.

MO. Legislature of 1913 performed extraordinary amount of good work, especially as to social legislation.

NEB. Legislature paid much attention to social legislation.

N. J. Legislature of 1913 has done well in the direction of social reforms.

N. Y. Several good measures for social betterment have become laws.

N. CAR. Report says: "Our people are aglow with a desire to develop a grand and beautiful state."

N. D. More than usual amount of social legislation enacted during last legislature.

OHIO. New state constitution established many important social reforms.

ONT. Recognition of fact that social welfare in rural districts is not organized adequately.

ORE. Decided awakening of public conscience to responsibilities of community for conditions which create dependents and delinquents.

PA. Marked development in Pennsylvania institutions. A real awakening in state. Affects popular attitude toward subsidy system and state appropriations. State and county medical societies interested.

WASH. Social legislation gaining momentum in those cities in which woman suffrage prevails. Great need of clearing house for legislative action.

Social Welfare—Equal Suffrage.

ARIZ. Equal suffrage act passed.

IDAHO. Woman's property rights bill passed.

ILL. Springfield is raising \$6,000 with which to make a social survey. Impetus to this kind of work one of the results of last State Conference.

Women's limited suffrage law enacted giving women vote in all matters except for offices created by state constitution.

N. Y. A. I. C. P. has received gift of \$1,000,000 from Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, to be used to create department of Social Welfare to be called the Milbank Memorial, for preventive and constructive social work.

N. C. Women made eligible to membership on school boards and other positions.

WASH. Events point toward very active participation of women in legislative matters.

Social Service Board established by ordinance in Tacoma; entirely on voluntary basis.

Law Courts and Practice.

MD. Court of Domestic Relations established at Baltimore. New attitude of present state's attorney and of criminal court in enforcing to limit law against desertion and non-support has reduced number of cases and greatly increased sums paid in alimony. Prisoners Aid Association serves as medium of payment.

MICH. Domestic Relations Court to be established in each of more populous counties.

A. APPENDIX TO REPORTS FROM STATES.

General Notes.

ALA.—Legislature meets only once in four years. Last session in 1911.

ALASKA—This is the first year since the organization of Alaska as a territory and the territorial legislature have enacted their first series of laws.

ARIZ.—Only state institutions of charities and correction are Asylum for Insane, Industrial School and Prison.

FLA.—Report made before results of recent meeting of legislature were known.

OHIO—The following statement is made by the corresponding secretary regarding effects of the recent floods:

This report cannot be complete without reference to the serious problems suddenly precipitated by the flood of March. This flood affected 143 municipalities, leaving in its wake about 16,000 families that needed some assistance in the work of rehabilitation. Over 200,000 persons were compelled to accept flood relief for one or more days. It has been estimated that not less than 2,000 houses have been destroyed and about 25,000 houses damaged. The known death list now totals 431. In a few municipalities at least 75 per cent. of the homes were within the flood zone and practically all of the business establishments. In 26 cities with a population of over 5,000 it was necessary to either use existing agencies or quickly create new ones to meet the relief problems confronting them. As soon as the seriousness of the flood conditions was apparent the American Red Cross established headquarters at Columbus and brought into the state a large force of trained workers. The quick action in all parts of the nation in sending money and food brings forth the most hearty thanks from the residents and those engaged in succoring the needy. The cash contributions have been placed in the hands of the Red Cross and after taking care of the immediate problem of sustenance, the balance is being used for rehabilitation. No estimate has been made of the material loss to families, railroads, political divisions and business enterprises as a result of the flood. It is safe to conclude that in Ohio alone the loss far exceeds the property loss in the San Francisco earthquake.

One of the by-products is the apparent necessity for a well organized charity society in some form which can be used as a foundation upon which to base relief work in time of calamity. Where these did not heretofore exist, especially in the larger cities, efforts are now being made to create such organizations. Where the existing organizations have been found inadequate, steps are being taken to strengthen them.

HAWAII—The report for this Territory contains an unusually good survey outline of existing social agencies, and this is reproduced herewith in full as being of interest to the general reader as well as to those acquainted with the situation in the Hawaiian group:

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

We have an Associated Charities in Honolulu, T. H.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

These organizations are limited almost wholly to particular nationalities:

- English Benevolent Society.
- Various Chinese Clubs.
- German Benevolent Society.
- Japanese Benevolent Society.
- Kaahumanu and other Hawaiian Societies.
- Portuguese Benevolent Society.

CHILD WELFARE.

- Boy Scouts, gradually gaining ground.
- Castle Home for Children, admitting orphans and others of white parentage.
- Gleaners, a group of girls under the Woman's Board of Missions of Central Union Church who raise money for missions and at the same time are learning the missionary spirit.
- Home for Non-Leprous Children of Leprous Parents, where the children eat and sleep, play and are educated.
- Honolulu Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, an association doing nearly all the kindergarten work for the city of Honolulu.
- The Juvenile Court, under Judge W. L. Whitney.
- Kaulaolani Children's Hospital, a private institution doing excellent service to the community.
- Salvation Army Home for Children takes in all comers if there is room.

CIVIC WELFARE, CITY PLANNING, SOCIAL WORK OF COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

- The Civic Federation is an organization interested in good legislation. It has done some good work in agitating for better conditions.
- The Honolulu Ad Club, composed of newspaper men and others.
- The Kilohana Art League Outdoor Circle, a committee of women, has accomplished a good deal toward beautification of the city of Honolulu.
- The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has twice taken up the idea of charity endorsement, similar to the Cleveland plan. Nothing definite has yet come of it though sentiment is growing in that direction.
- The Men's League of Central Union Church with a membership of about 450 wielded a strong organized influence for good legislation at the last legislature.
- The St. Andrews Cathedral Church Club also stands for civic righteousness.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION, CHILD LABOR.

- The Territory of Hawaii has compulsory education between the ages of 6 and 15. There has not always been enough room for the children but that is being remedied rapidly.
- Child labor common in the summer months in the canneries. No restrictions have as yet been put upon this labor though an attempt was made at the last legislature. The pineapple canneries were favorable to such legislation.
- It has just been prohibited to employ girls under 16 years before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m.

COURTS AND POLICE.

- The appropriation for the Juvenile Court has been increased.
- The Police Service has just been established upon a civil service basis.

FAMILY DESERTION.

- An act relating to the desertion of wives and children by husbands and fathers has just passed.
- An act compelling support by fathers of illegitimate children.

HOUSING.

- In Honolulu the housing problem is changing from the tenement form to that of closely packed cottages. It is a decided advance as it holds

the family as a unit or tends to do so. There are still tendencies to overcrowding and taking in of boarders to reduce the rent, however. This change in our housing problem for the better is due largely to the regulations of the Board of Health which is very active against the tenement. On the sugar plantations barracks are giving way to cottages at a private cost of approximately \$600,000, due to pressure by the Board of Health again.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

The Boys' Industrial School situated at Wai'alae, Oahu, is administered along modern lines. The boys make their own clothes, deal in dairy and garden products on a large scale, raise sugar cane extensively, make all improvements on grounds and new buildings, and study besides. Boys are released on parole.

The Girls' Industrial School situated in Honolulu teaches sewing, weaving, lacemaking, hemstitching, cooking, washing, ironing, general house work, rag rug making. Girls are placed out on parole in good homes. The credit system is used though this is soon to be changed to a monetary system of release. Physical training has been carried on through the Palama Settlement. Many girls are in the school who should be in a detention home if we had one.

INFANTS.

The District Nurses of the Palama Settlement go into the homes and teach infant feeding.

Kapiolani Maternity Home takes in all nationalities, rich and poor alike.

INSANITY.

There is a Territorial Insane Asylum under modern management and medical attendance. Several new buildings have been added in the past year.

JUVENILE COURTS, PROBATION, AND PAROLE.

Honolulu has an excellent Juvenile Court under Judge W. L. Whitney, who is its founder here. Under this court there are two probation officers. In connection with it are "Big Sisters" and "Big Brothers," who have been doing genuinely constructive work. There is also an unorganized group of young women who follow up girls either on parole or released from the Girls' Industrial School with clubs and a good time to keep them going straight.

LABOR.

Labor of girls under 16 years before 6 a. m. or after 9 p. m. has just been prohibited.

Lanakila Hall, Robella Lane, Honolulu, has just begun activities and is a cheap boarding house home for working girls.

Kalulani Home, King St., Honolulu, is a similar institution.

Aloha Manufacturing Co., is a clothing factory for the sake of furnishing good employment to women and girls. Wages are good and the environment is excellent.

LIQUOR.

We have an active Territorial Anti-Saloon League.

The Liquor License Commission for Honolulu has unique powers. It has the absolute power to grant or withhold liquor licenses and their decision is without appeal. Gradually it is doing some very good work.

NEIGHBORHOOD WORK.

The Territory has the following Settlements: Kalihi, Palama, Kauluwela Community, Beretania, St. Elizabeth's, Kakaako, Wailuku, and Waiakea. All are doing active work.

PRISONS, JAILS.

The Prison of Oahu, while an old structure, is well kept, clean and upon a sanitary basis. An indeterminate sentence law has been passed, giving the prisoner, on good behavior, the right to serve out the remainder on parole. This is an advance toward family support.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Through the activity of the Board of Health the Territory is making a steady advance along health lines. Constant inspection goes on both in the city and country.

District nursing is carried on through the Palama Settlement in Honolulu. Besides their district work, these nurses visit each school in the city for an hour each day.

Control of all potable waters has just been passed over to the Board of Health.

The Board of Health service is just being placed under civil service.

Through an increase in the appropriation the Board of Health is about to employ a sanitary engineer.

In a certain crowded section of Honolulu, streets are to be opened giving better ventilation, sewers and water supply.

An extensive mosquito campaign is being constantly carried on.

The Board of Health has control over all buildings to be erected in regard to sanitation, light and ventilation.

New tenement houses are required to have modern plumbing, concrete ground floors, fire escapes, and greater supporting structures than formerly. It makes landlords think twice.

The Board of Health has just received power to abate nuisances by the use of a revolving fund and the lien principle.

The Board of Health is carrying on an extensive tuberculosis campaign.

It is about to begin a campaign against the public drinking cup.

There are seven hospitals in the Territory, public and private.

RECREATION.

Honolulu has a Playground Association which, at present, is in charge of one playground.

There are several parks in Honolulu which act as recreation centers but, as yet, are unsupervised.

There are many private pay dance halls but no dance hall supervision.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

During the past year teachers' salaries have been raised. New buildings have been erected costing \$449,000, and increasing the room facilities. A 21 per cent. increase in school attendance resulted.

Open air school houses are being constructed wherever possible.

The attempt is also being made to increase land around schools for the purpose of affording playgrounds.

The "Hawaii Educational Review" is published by the department of Education and circulated among the teachers.

The school city and county plan has proved very satisfactory.

An appropriation has just been made to establish vocational guidance among the schools, as also vocational schools.

The College of Hawaii is a college of agriculture and mechanic arts supported by the Territory of Hawaii and the Federal Government.

The Territory has a normal school of good rank besides five schools of high school grade (public and private).

There are four public and private schools on an industrial basis, not including the two reformatories.

The various religious denominations each have their schools, some being of a very high grade.

There are Japanese, Chinese, Korean schools on an independent basis.

Kindergartens are scattered throughout the community, supported by private philanthropy.

Some figures on cost of education may be of interest:

Average daily expense per pupil per day,

United States17.7 cents

Hawaii13.7 cents

School expenditure per capita of population,

United States—1910\$4.64

Hawaii—1912 6.02

Expenditures for Schools, exclusive of buildings and sites for the year ending June 30, 1912.

Total	\$618,560.84
Per Pupil	26.04
Percentage analysis of expenditures,	
Administration	2.1
Supervision	6.3
Industrial and Reform Schools	8.8
Teachers' Salaries	71.8
School Supplies	3.3
Maintenance	7.7

100.00

SEX HYGIENE.

The Social Evil Committee has just completed a survey which has not as yet been published.

There is a committee on the propagation of the theories of Eugenics.

Nothing as yet has been done toward the sex education of parents or school children.

SOCIAL CONFERENCES.

Territorial Conference of Charities and Correction is under process of organization.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Board of Health is carrying on an effective campaign against Tuberculosis, as last year deaths from the disease were on the decrease. It uses a traveling exhibit, moving pictures, large folding wall books for the public schools, and is gradually substituting local slides in illustrating the dangers.

In the city of Honolulu there is a corps of district nurses, under the Palama Settlement which visits the schools once daily and also the entire city twice a month. These nurses are in cooperation with the Board of Health in searching for Tuberculosis.

Also, in connection with the Palama Settlement, there is a Tuberculosis Day Camp.

Leahi Home is a hospital for incurables and has a large Tuberculosis ward. It is under the Board of Health.

PRISON LABOR.

Prison labor is used on road, street, and park work in Honolulu.

B. APPENDIX TO REPORTS FROM STATES.

State Corresponding Secretaries.

It is through the kindness and ability of the following named State Corresponding Secretaries for the United States and Canada that the Conference presents the accompanying digest of conditions and progress in respect to social welfare:

Ala.—Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, 1500 S. 20th St., Birmingham.

Alaska—W. G. Beattie, Juneau.

Ark.—M. A. Auerbach, Sec. United Charities of Pulaski County, Little Rock.

Calif.—W. Almont Gates, Sec. State Board of Charities and Corrections, Phelan Bldg., San Francisco.

Colo.—William Thomas, Sec. State Board of Charities and Corrections, State Capitol, Denver.

Conn.—Charles P. Kellogg, Sec. State Board of Charities and Corrections, Waterbury.

Del.—Mrs. A. D. Warner, Kentmore Place, Wilmington.

D. C.—George S. Wilson, Sec. Board of Charities, District Bldg., Washington.

Fla.—Marcus C. Fagg, Sec. Children's Home Society, 361 St. James Bldg., Jacksonville.

- Ga.—Joseph C. Logan, Sec. Associated Charities, 705 Gould Bldg., Atlanta.
- Hawaii—William Spencer Bowen, Treas. Palama Settlement, King and Liliha Sts., Honolulu.
- Idaho—J. H. Humphries, Sup't State Industrial Training School, St. Anthony.
- Ill.—A. L. Bowen, Exec. Sec'y State Charities Commission, Springfield.
- Ind.—Miss Laura Greely, Chief Clerk Board of State Charities, 93 State House, Indianapolis.
- Ia.—Paul S. Pierce, Sec.-Treas. State Conference of Charities and Correction, Iowa City.
- Kan.—F. M. Brady, Board of Control, Topeka.
- Ky.—Miss Frances Ingram, Neighborhood House, Louisville.
- La.—Miss Lillian F. Friend, 1807 Palmer Av., New Orleans.
- Me.—Edwin P. Wentworth, Newcastle, Me.
- Man.—J. Howard T. Falk, Sec. Associated Charities, Winnipeg.
- Md.—Nathaniel G. Grasty, Sec. Supervisors of City Charities, 241 Court House, Baltimore.
- Mass.—Joseph Lee, 101 Tremont St., Boston.
- Mich.—J. B. Montgomery, Sup't State Public School, Coldwater.
- Mo.—Dr. George B. Mangold, Dir. School of Social Economy, 1827 Locust St., St. Louis.
- Neb.—J. A. Piper, Sec. State Board of Charities and Corrections, Lincoln.
- N. H.—William J. Ahearn, Sec. State Board of Charities and Correction, State House, Concord.
- N. J.—C. L. Stonaker, Sec. State Charities Aid Association, 13 Central Av., Newark.
- N. Y.—Dr. R. W. Hill, State Board of Charities, Albany.
- N. C.—Miss Daisy Denson, Sec. State Board of Public Charities, the Capitol, Raleigh.
- N. D.—Prof John M. Gillette, University of N. D., University.
- N. S.—J. W. MacMillan, 317 Pleasant St., Halifax.
- Ohio—H. H. Shirer, Sec. Board of State Charities, Columbus.
- Ont.—Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Medical Officer, Ontario Society for the Reformation of Inebriates, Toronto.
- Ore.—Mrs. Millie R. Trumbull, Sec. Child Labor Commission, 250½ Third St., Portland.
- Pa.—Prof. Carl Kelsey, Univ. of Pa., Philadelphia.
- S. C.—A. T. Jamison, Sup't Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood.
- Vt.—Rev. J. Edward Wright, 19 Baldwin St., Montpelier.
- Va.—J. T. Mastin, Sec. State Board of Charities and Corrections, Richmond.
- Wash.—Miss Virginia McMechen, Sec. Charity Organization Society, 301 Central Bldg., Seattle.
- Wis.—M. J. Tappins, Sec. State Board of Control, Madison.

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